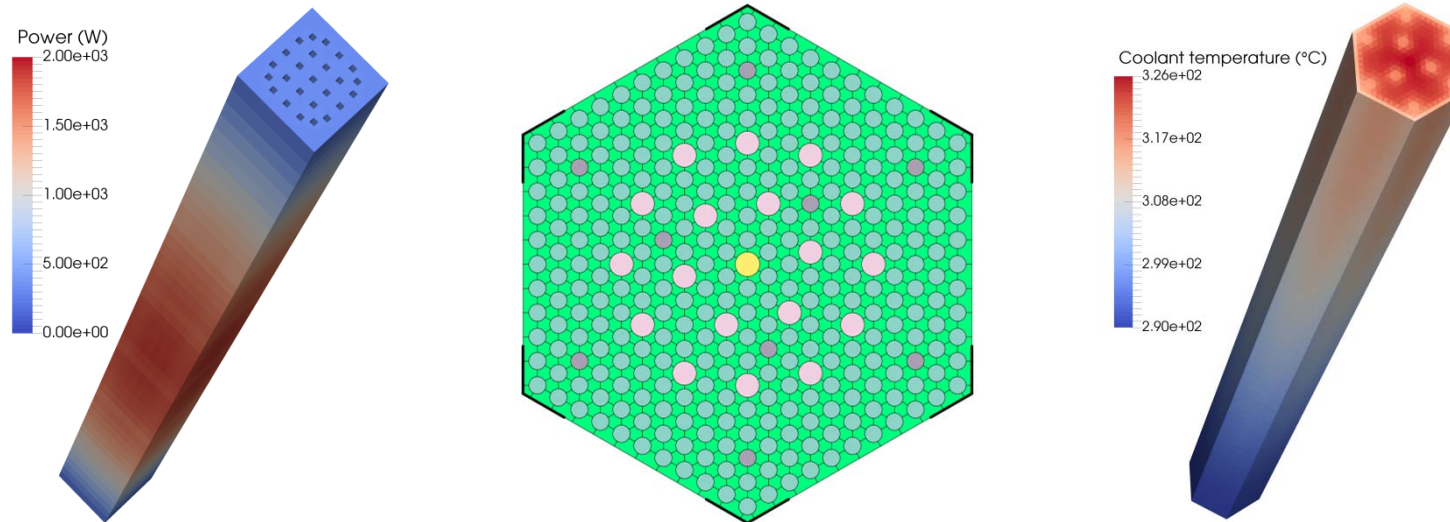


Advanced modelling capabilities for pin-level subchannel analysis of PWR and VVER reactors

M. García, U. Imke, D. Ferraro, V. Sanchez-Espinoza, L. Mercatali

Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT) - Institute for Neutron Physics and Reactor Technology (INR)

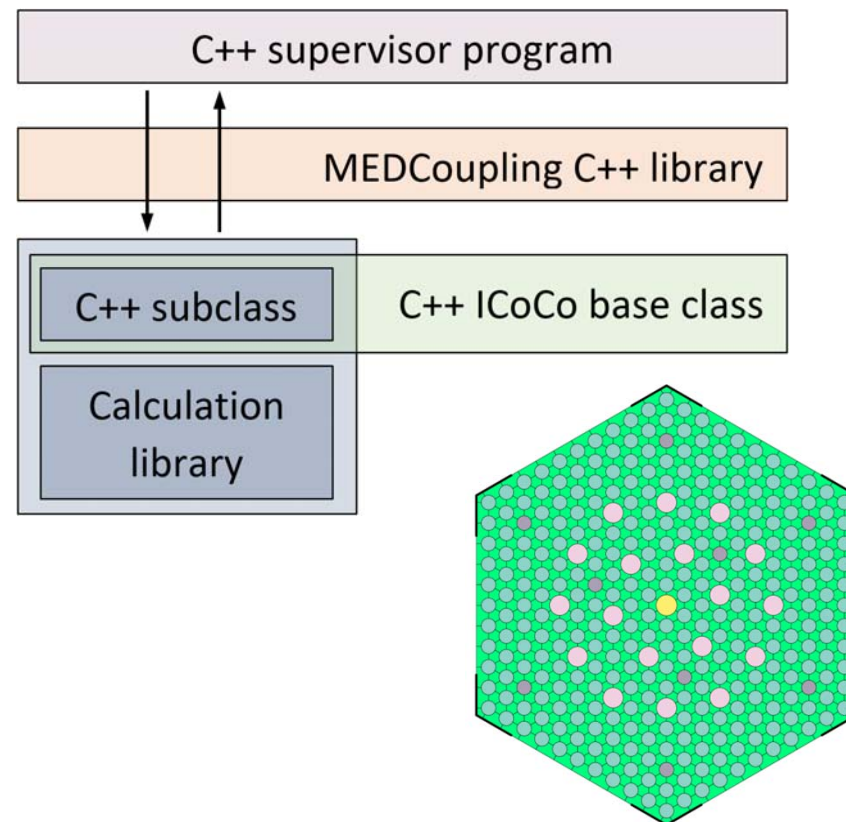


Introduction: the McSAFE EU project

- Objectives:
 - High-fidelity computational reactor physics:
 - Improvement of the prediction of local safety parameters.
 - Calculation of reference solution for low-order methods.
 - Development of multiphysics tools based on Monte Carlo particle transport, subchannel thermalhydraulics and fuel-performance analysis.
 - Solution of steady-state, depletion and transient problems.
 - Optimization for massive problems, e. g. full-core pin-by-pin burnup.
 - Validation with PWR (Konvoi) and VVER-1000 plant data.
- Participants:
 - KIT (SUBCHANFLOW).
 - VTT (Serpent2).
 - JRC, HZDR (TRANSURANUS).
 - CEA (Tripoli), DNC (MCNP), AMEC (MONK), NRI, KTH.
 - EKK, CEZ, EdF.
- Continuation of the NURESAFE and HPMC projects.

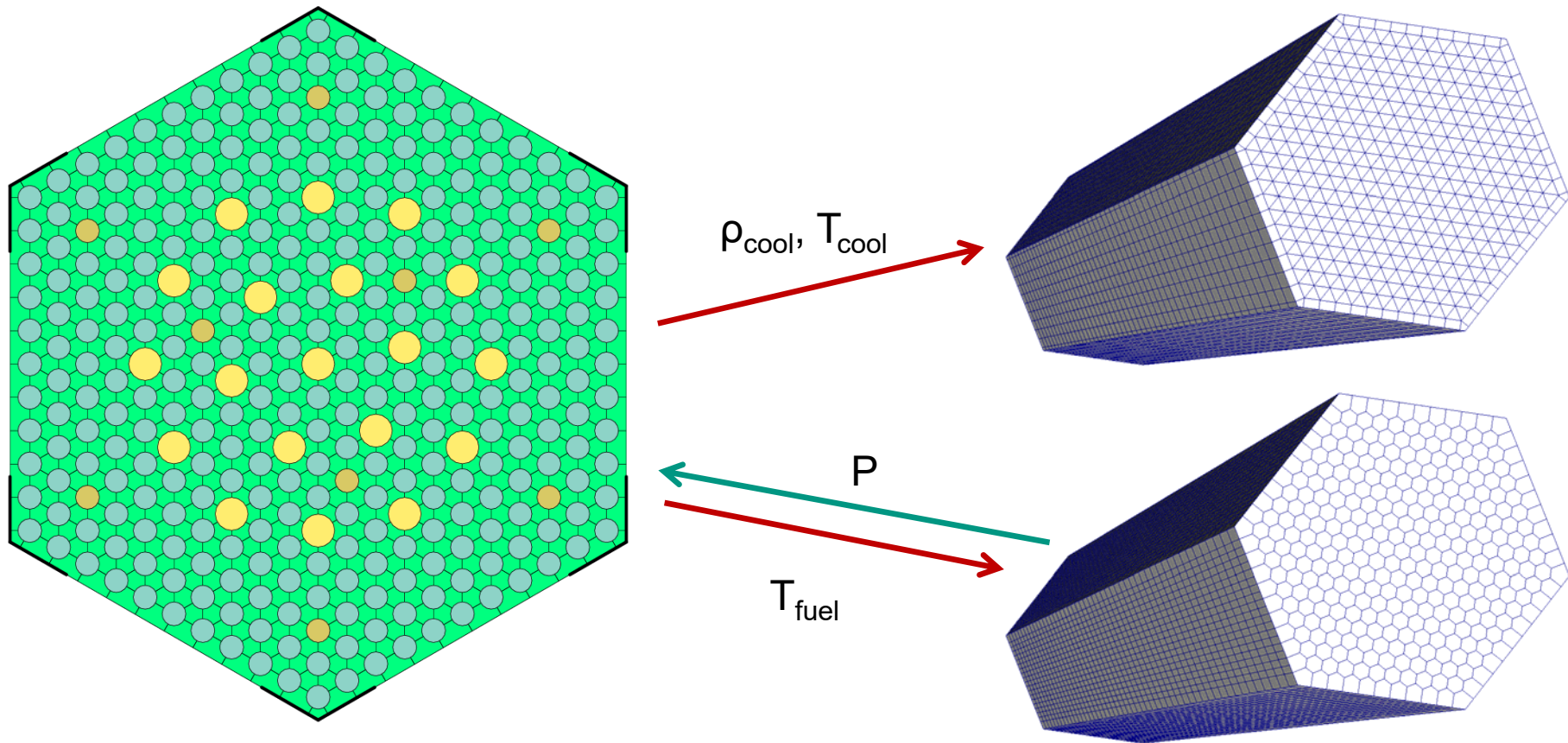
SUBCHANFLOW

- COBRA- (MATRA-)based subchannel code developed at KIT:
 - Flow solver: 3+1 system of equations (mass, energy and momentum in the axial direction, plus a simplified lateral-momentum model for cross-flow).
 - Two-phase flow models (slip, saturated and subcooled void generation, etc).
 - Grid spacers and wire wraps.
 - Turbulent mixing.
- Multiphysics approach:
 - Calculation library.
 - C++ interface class.
 - Mesh-based feedback.
 - Object-oriented coupling.
- New preprocessor:
 - Subchannel model.
 - Structural components.
 - Unstructured mesh generation.



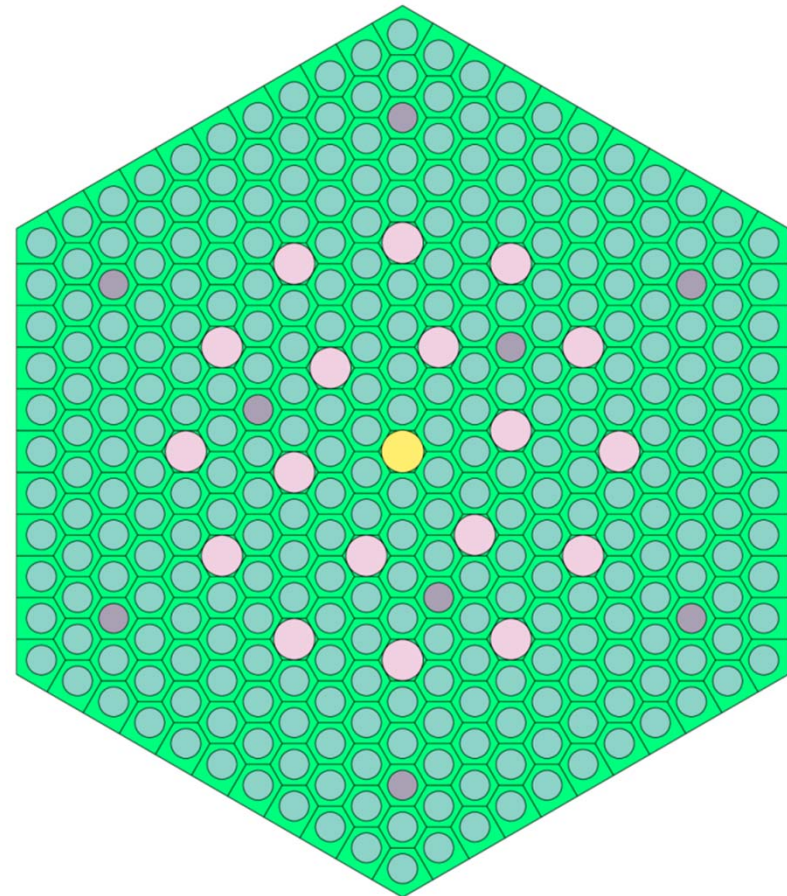
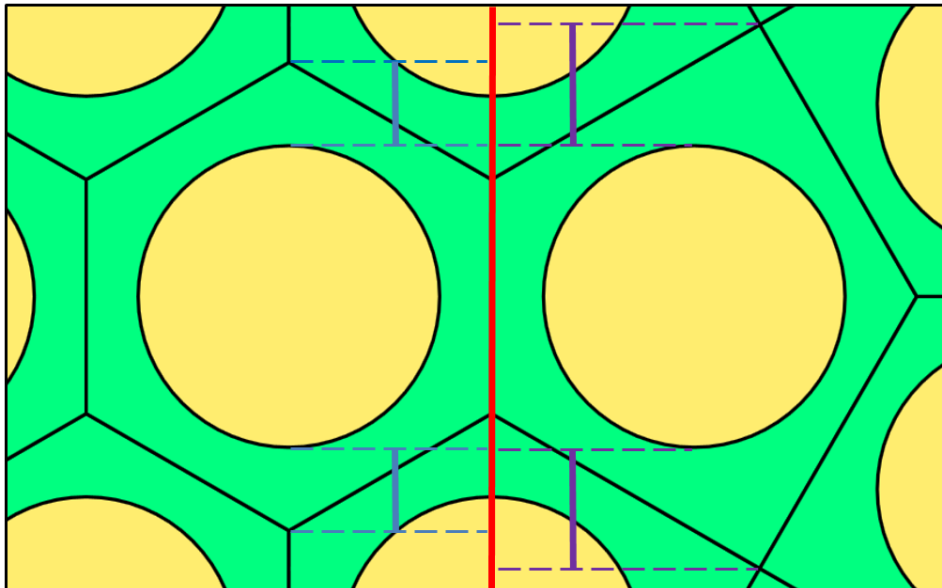
Mesh-based feedback exchange

- Subchannel model defined by hydraulic parameters and connectivity.
- Coolant and fuel (MEDCoupling) unstructured meshes define the channel and rod geometry for feedback exchange and interpolation.



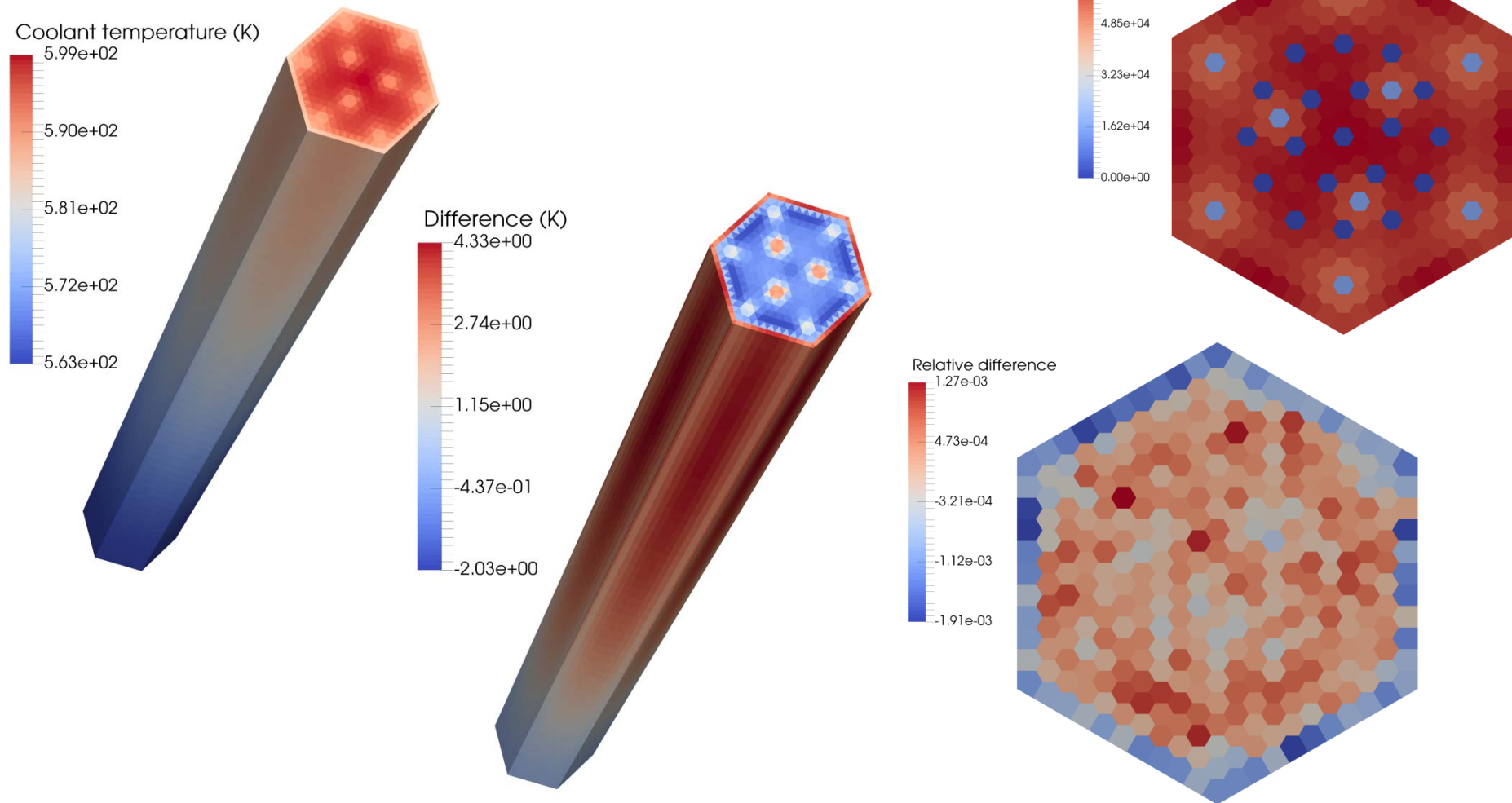
Subchannel models

- Coolant-centered subchannels:
 - Widely used and physically sound.
 - Complex interpolation needed.
- Fuel-centered subchannels:
 - Parameters harder to define.
 - More convenient for multiphysics.



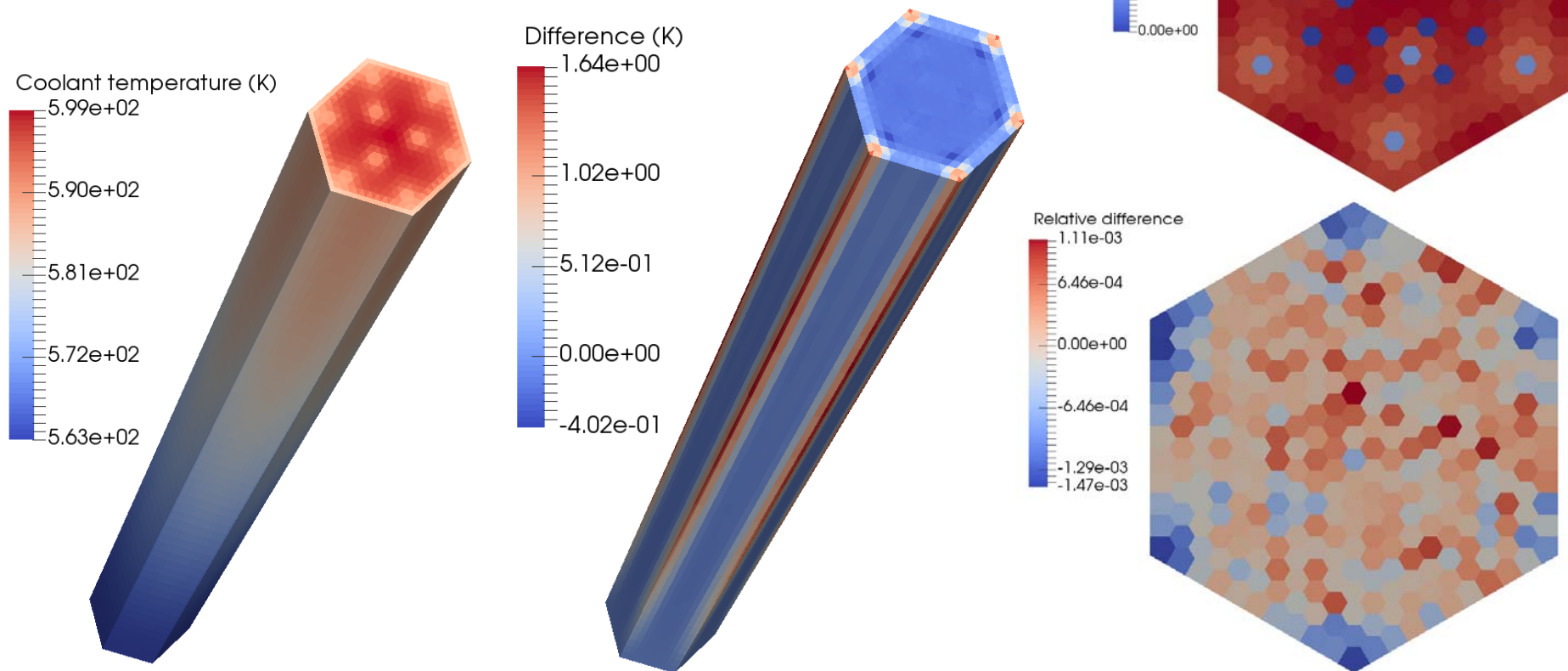
Fuel-centered subchannel models

■ 30AV5 VVER-1000 fuel-assembly type:



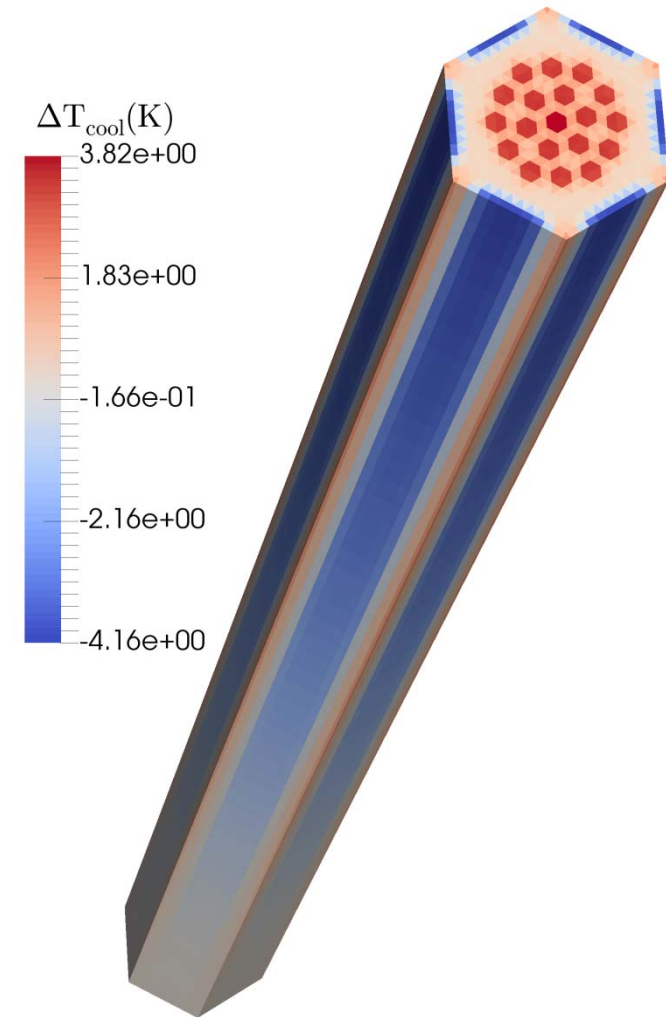
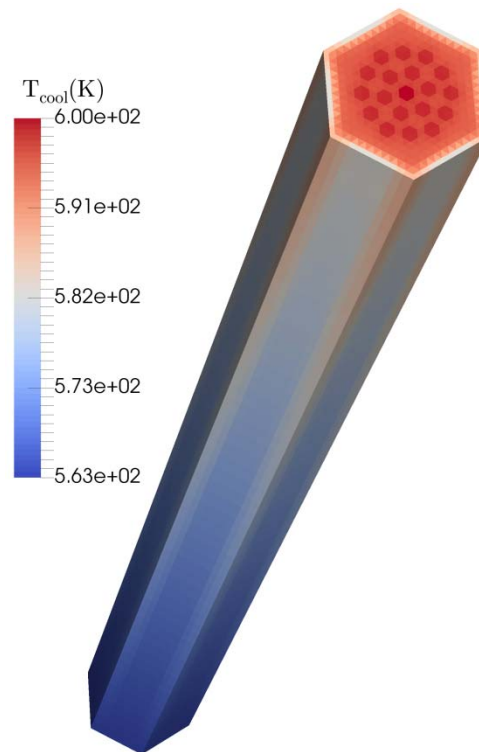
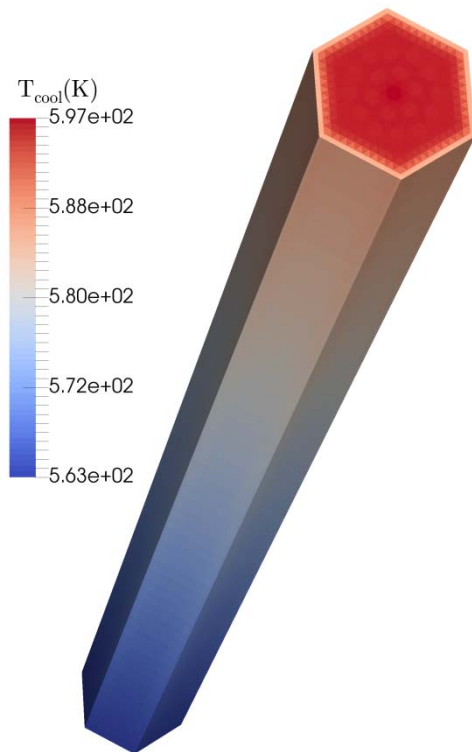
VVER-1000 stiffeners [1]

- Subchannel model:
 - Increased wetted perimeter.
 - Modified subchannel connections.
- 30AV5 VVER-1000 fuel-assembly type:



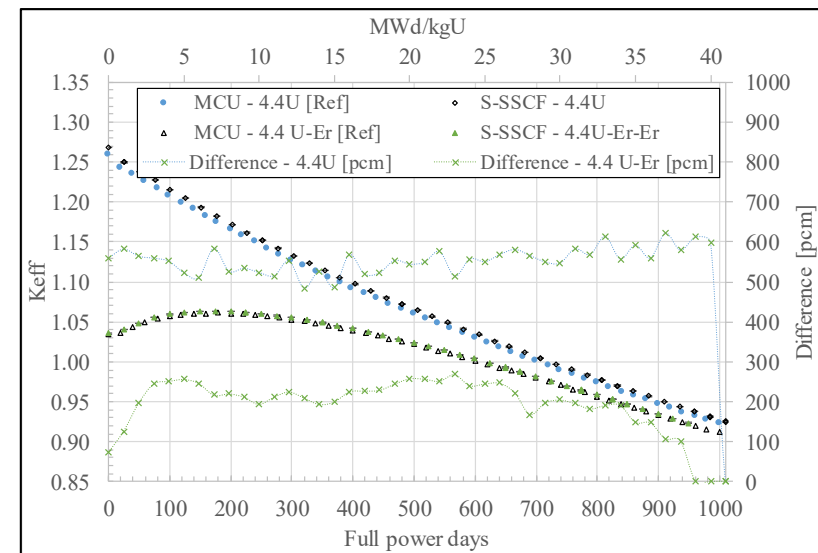
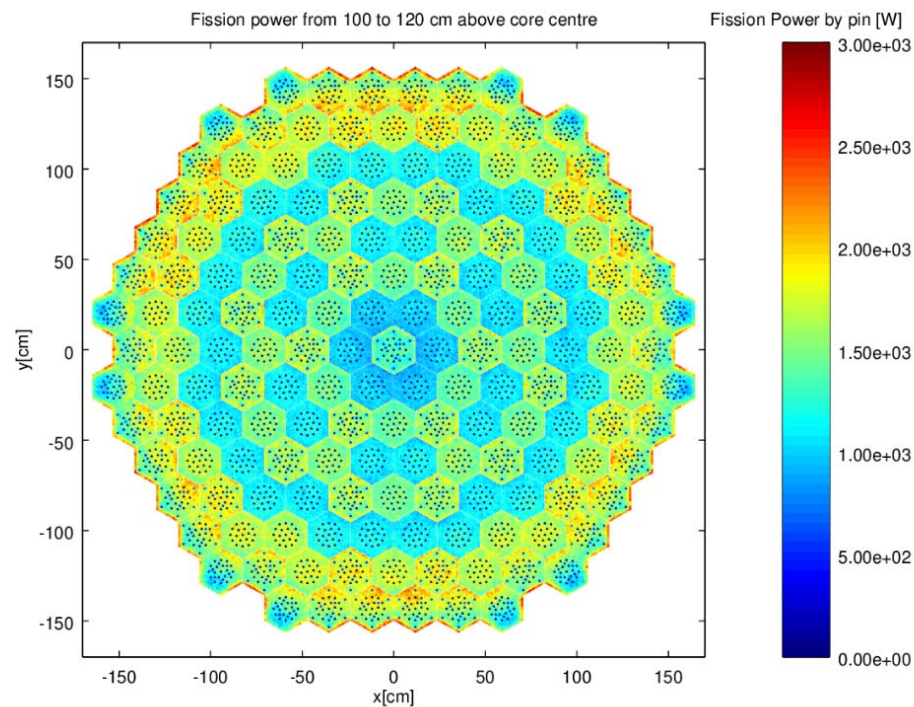
Cross-flow model

- Two phenomena:
 - Turbulent mixing.
 - Convective lateral flow.
- Pure-turbulent mixing much faster and stable.



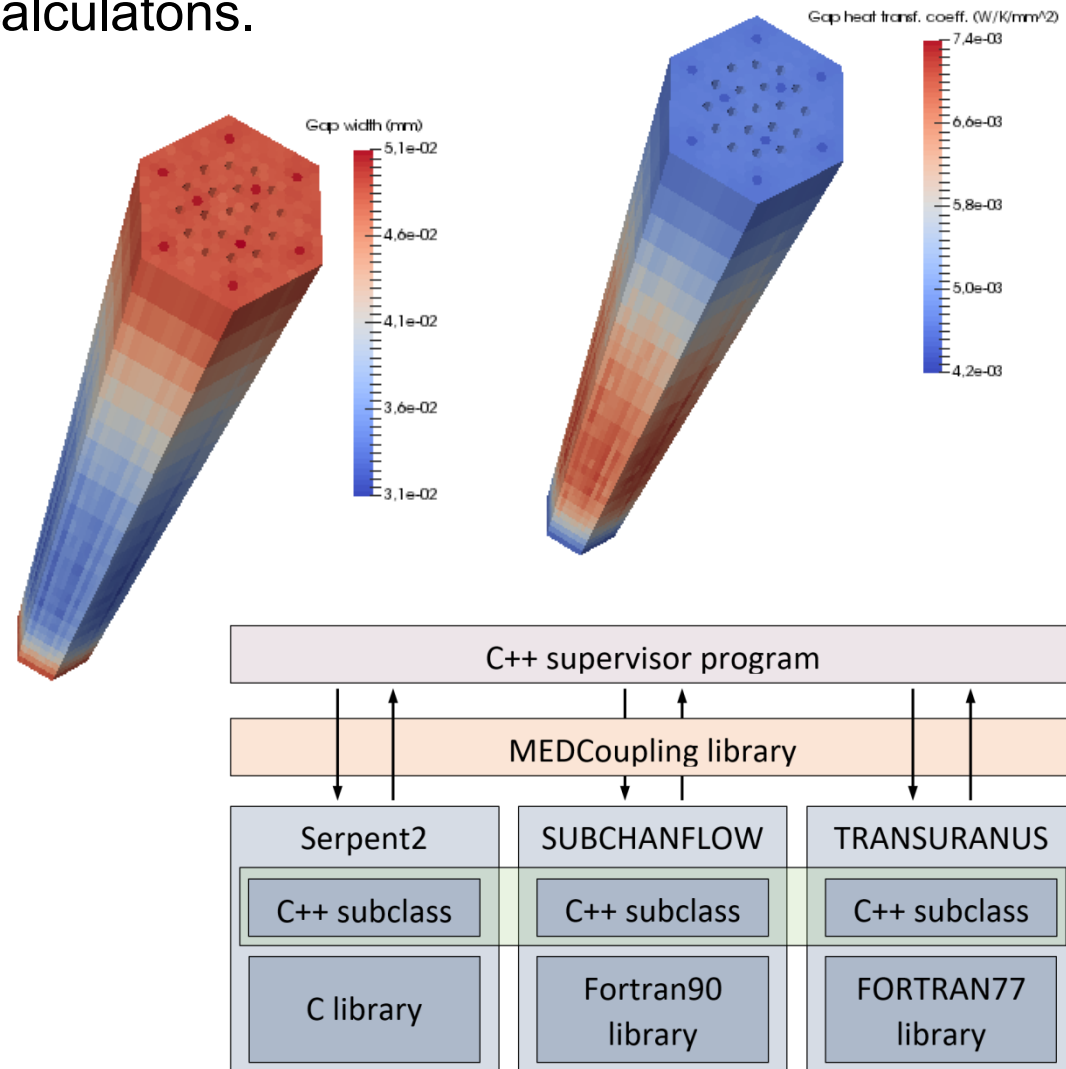
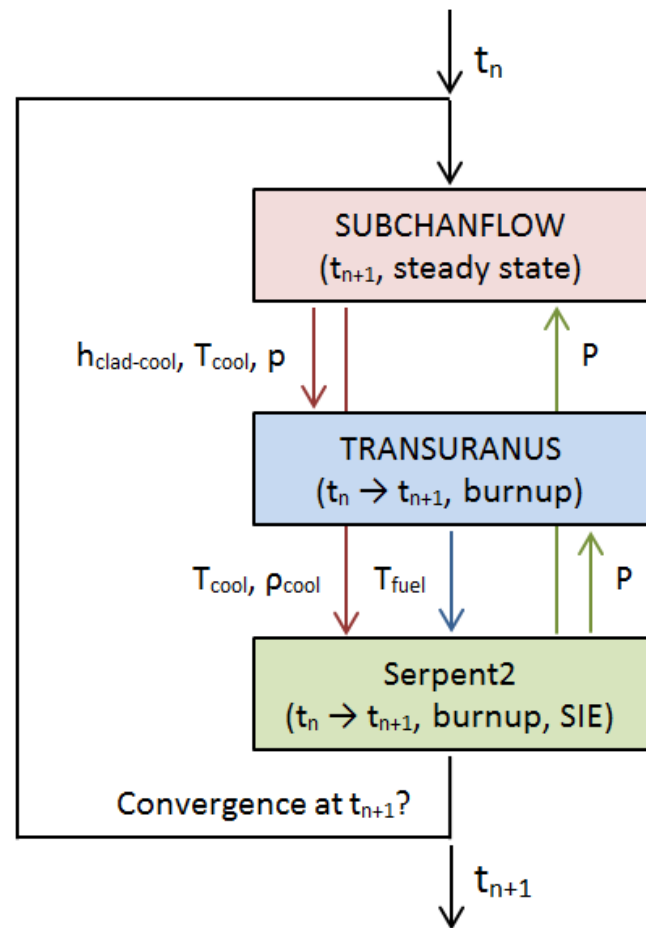
Applications: Serpent2-SCF [1]

- Current capabilities:
 - Steady state: full-core, pin-by-pin, fuel-assembly-level Xe.
 - Depletion: single fuel assemblies (memory bottleneck).
 - Transients: mini-core, pin-by-pin.
- Objective: full-core pin-level depletion.



Applications: Serpent2-SCF-TU [1]

- Steady-state and depletion calculations.



Conclusions

- SUBCHANFLOW multiphysics capabilities:
 - Object-oriented modularization.
 - Mesh-based feedback exchange.
 - New preprocessor for the generation of models.
- Analysis of subchannel models:
 - Coolant- and fuel-centered subchannels.
 - Explicit modelling of structural components.
 - Turbulent and convective cross-flow.
- Multiphysics applications:
 - Serpent2-SUBCHANFLOW for steady-state, depletion and transients.
 - Serpent2-SUBCHANFLOW-TRANSURANUS for burnup calculations.
- Further work:
 - Hot-channel methodology for full-core cases.
 - Optimization of coupled systems.
 - Validation with plant data for depletion calculations.

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